

# BROWNLOW'S WEEKLY WHIG.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

TERMS:—TWO DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

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W. G. BROWNLOW.

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**Brownlow's Whig.**

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:  
Saturday Morning, September 14, 1861.

**Keep it Before the People.**

Keep it before the people, That the Secessionists of Knoxville, actually forged the name of Gov. Johnson, and carried on a correspondence with Amos Lawrence, of Boston, with a view, first, to destroy Johnson's character, and to have him assassinated, and next, to steal money upon the credit of Johnson's name and political position, from a Northern capitalist.

Keep it before the people, That the forgery is traced to this town, and is known to have been perpetrated here, and the fact, as well as the author of the forgery, are alike known, and can be proven by Secession authority, of respectability.

Keep it before the people, That the letter containing one thousand dollars, inclosed to Johnson here, in answer to this vile forgery of his name, was handed out of the Post office here, to the forger, or his representative, and that the letters in reply, were mailed here, upon which Johnson's name was forged, and although this has been charged, time and again, in this paper, no one has dared to deny it!

Keep it before the people, That Gov. Harris was furnished with this forger's letters drawn from Lawrence, and with the check for one thousand dollars, and he gave out copies of them to the prejudice of Johnson; and while he knows them to have been obtained by forgery and theft, he refuses to tell who his villainous Knoxville correspondent is, or to say or publish one word that will go to do an act of justice to Johnson.

Keep it before the people, That all concerned in this dark, damning, and most infamous transaction, should be held up to public gaze, as objects for the scorn, contempt, and hatred of all honest men, of all parties, in all time to come!

Keep it before the people, That Johnson has procured from Lawrence, the original forged letters, written and mailed in Knoxville—that he recognizes the hand-writing, and will, in due time expose the forger.

Keep it before the people, That as many as a half dozen respectable East Tennesseans, have been to Washington, inspected these base forgeries, in Johnson's possession—that they report them clear and palpable cases of forgery—and that they readily recognized the hand-writing, as the production of Knoxville.

Keep it before the people, That the Knoxville Register, edited and published in the buildings where the Post Office was kept, during this Diplomatic and Financial Correspondence, and familiar with the turpitude of the whole affair, nevertheless paraded the correspondence before its readers, as a wonderful discovery, and as evidence of Johnson's corruption and abolitionism!

Keep it before the people, That this whole case of forgery is before the leading men of the Confederate Government at Richmond, and that they know who the guilty parties are; and however little they may think of Gov. Johnson, they cannot think well of the means resorted to to destroy him!

**Col. Wm. H. Carroll.**

Col. Carroll, is a citizen of Memphis, and the son of the old Governor, as gallant a man as the State could boast of. He has been here for some weeks, raising troops for the Confederate service, under a special commission, and we understand he is succeeding admirably. We have not seen Col. Carroll to converse with him, but we have heard of him. He is a reasonable man, speaks kindly of the Union men, and makes a good impression wherever he mixer. He is a conservative man, and will meet with kind treatment from all such.

**Elections Before the People.**

We have upon our table the Noblest History of the 8th instant, one of the best, as well as most efficient Secession papers in the South. A writer of some ability addresses a communication to the editor, Mr. Horn, in opposition to the custom of electing a President by the people. We give the opening and concluding paragraphs. They will strike our readers as very remarkable:

"Like yourself, I am opposed to an election of a President by the people, but the Constitution carries it to them, and the practice of the old Government is to be followed, and for the present, we must submit to it; and the sooner we settle the question, the better for the interest of the Cotton States."

"If we can cast our present rulers, and bring the seat of government back to the Cotton States, we can rule the matter of peace or war—otherwise, we are the slaves of the Richmond Junta. This I say, again."

**Troops in Knoxville.**  
Our information is, that there are now about TWELVE THOUSAND TROOPS in this city and its surroundings; and that, out of that number, some five or six hundred are in Hospitals, on the sick list. An officer in one of the Regiments made the remark, but the other day, that there were more deaths among them, than one would suppose.

That this is a healthy locality, with pure air and good water, and sound, wholesome provisions, all must know who spend any time here, and examine the country. Therefore, troops getting sick, must, as a general thing, either come here with the foundation of the disease in them, or contract sickness from exposure.

**The Invading Army.**  
It has been noised abroad for two or three months, that a Federal Army was coming into East Tennessee from Kentucky, and that our section of the State would become the theatre of a bloody war. We predicted weeks ago, and published our convictions, that no Army would attempt to invade East Tennessee, and added that the Union men did not now desire any such invasion. We now repeat our prediction, that no Army is coming here, and that whatever contest is had between Federal and Confederate troops, will be on Kentucky soil, or the soil of Middle and West Tennessee.

**To the Citizens of Tennessee.**  
In the Lincoln Journal of the 22d inst., I see the following Card, indicating a desire on the part of the Fayetteville Bar and citizens of Lincoln county, for me to become a candidate to fill the vacancy now existing in the Supreme Court of our State:

**Hon. A. J. Marchbanks.**  
We, members of the Fayetteville Bar and citizens of Lincoln county, should be pleased to see the Hon. A. J. MARCHBANKS become a candidate for the vacant Supreme Judgeship of Tennessee.  
The long, faithful and able services rendered by Judge Marchbanks upon the bench in this Judicial Circuit, and untiring energy, give assurance that if promoted to the supreme bench by the voters of Tennessee, he will fully merit the confidence reposed in him by  
W. F. Kercheval,  
John M. Bright,  
John S. Fulton,  
James R. Bright,  
Joel J. Jones,  
J. B. Lewis,  
T. A. Kercheval.

The members of the Winchester Bar have made a declaration of the same character; so has a majority of the Bar at McMinnville, as I am informed.

This expression of a preference for me to fill the vacancy alluded to, emanates from gentlemen with whom I, as a citizen and Judge, have been intimately associated for more than twenty years.

Responding to their expressed wishes, I announce myself as a candidate for the office referred to.

In doing this I am fully sensible of the fact that any one aspiring to that high office, no matter how learned in the law he may be, might well distrust his ability to perform its heavy and responsible duties. I have been acting as one of your Circuit Judges for more than twenty years, and within that time have held court in more than one-third of the counties in the State. From the long time that I have been acting as a Circuit Judge, I apprehend that the most of you are prepared to determine in regard to my qualifications to fill the high office I now aspire to.

Should you be pleased to confer the office upon me I will duly appreciate the confidence reposed in me, and will endeavor to prove myself worthy of that confidence. Three other gentlemen have already had themselves announced as candidates for the same office.

Wm. F. Cooper Esq., in announcing himself says "this is the office in question is one which ought neither be sought nor shunned." Chancellor Ridley, in announcing himself says, "that this office is not to be sought in the ordinary mode of electioneering." Upon this subject I agree with them, but at the same time, it will, as I believe, be more exceptionable on the part of candidates to be writing letters about soliciting the aid of individuals, than it would be to make appointments and to publicly address the citizens. All of us, I suppose, are generally known in the State, and so far as I am concerned, I am willing for the voters to take the matter in hand without any further interference on our part and elect whom they please. A. J. MARCHBANKS.  
WINCHESTER, AUG. 26, 1861.

**Confederate Elections.**

As the date of the elections under the Confederate Constitution seems to be misunderstood by many, we give below all that is necessary to be known in the premises:

The people of the Confederate States vote for Presidential electors on the first Wednesday of November, 1861. The electors of the several States meet at their respective State

Capitals on the first Wednesday of December, 1861. The Confederate Congress meets at its present Capital, Richmond, Virginia, on the 15th February, 1862. On the following day, February 19th, 1862, the votes for President and Vice President are counted. On the 22d of February, 1862, the President will be inaugurated in due form.

The election of Representatives to the Confederate Congress also takes place on the day of the Presidential election.

The Confederate Senators will be elected by the Legislatures of the respective States, all of which will convene before the day appointed for the meeting of the Congress.

**To the People of East Tennessee.**

Being authorized to raise Regiments of Riflemen for the Confederate service, it may not be amiss for one who has cherished the Union, the Constitution and the flag, to lay before you briefly the reasons why we should harmoniously unite to sustain our beloved State in the position which she, by such an overwhelming majority of her people has assumed.

A long and systematic course of injury and insult by the Northern people, by the passage of Personal Liberty Bills, the obstruction to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the stealing of negroes, had already weakened the bonds of the Union—the election of Lincoln rent them asunder. Seven of the Southern States separating from the Federal Union and forming a Southern Confederacy. The people of our own State, when called upon to act in February last, by an immense majority, indicated that they thought the action of the Southern States premature. Time has shown that their action was not a moment too soon. No sooner had the Black Republican President been firmly established in the presidential chair, than he commenced showing his intention to carry out the principles of the Chicago platform, in violation of all law. After temporizing for months with the Southern Commissioners, he fully exposed his intentions by issuing his proclamation for 75,000 troops, in direct violation of the Constitution. He sets aside all law in Maryland, having private citizens arrested, abrogating and annulling the great writ of Habeas Corpus, and refusing to obey the decision and orders of the Chief Justice of the United States. He assumes the powers of legislation by raising money, again violating the Constitution, and so acknowledges in his message, asking his Rump Congress "to legalize his unconstitutional acts." He arrests and imprisons the Marshal and Police Commissioners of Baltimore: he refuses when called upon to state the causes of their arrest. His lawless acts are continued with more violence in our sister State of Missouri; his armed minions capture State troops raised according to law—shoot down unoffending women and children. He destroys the freedom of the press, suspends the writ of habeas corpus, and declares martial law.

These are a few of his unconstitutional acts, all of which the lower branch of the Rump Congress has sanctioned. Upon the other hand the President of the Southern Confederacy has in no instance violated our Constitution, nor even asked Congress to grant him greater power than the Constitution confers.

Lincoln demanded of his Congress \$500,000,000, and 500,000 men, for the subjugation of the Southern States, which was immediately granted. Tennessee's portion of this money to be raised by assessment, would have been over one million of dollars; but she would not remain in the Union to assist in the unjust and unwholy work of subjugating her sister Southern States. In order to make up that and other deficiencies of revenue, the Federal Congress resorted to direct taxes, and a tax upon tea, coffee, sugar and salt. Our people by separation have escaped these burdensome taxes and the enlistment of soldiers to aid Lincoln's Black Republican army.

Wrong after wrong has been perpetrated, insult upon insult has been heaped upon the Southern by the Northern people until patience ceased to be a virtue. I appeal to you, men of East Tennessee, descendants of those glorious old Whigs who at King's Mountain, defeated the hordes of King George, led on by Ferguson, rolling back the tide of conquest. I appeal to you, sons and relatives of those who so manfully bore themselves under the lead of Col. Jo. A. Williams and other gallant leaders, on the bloody fields of Talladega, Emucklaw, Enotochepco, and the Horse Shoe. I appeal to the grey haired veterans yet left, (and sons and relatives of those who have gone to their long home), who with my father, in 1814, pulled the oars of flat boats from Nashville to New Orleans, to join Jackson in repelling the British invaders (whose watch-word was Beauty and Booty) from our shores. I appeal to you by all the glorious memories of the past, by all the hopes of harmony, concord and peace in the future, to bury all past differences, to strike the hand of fellowship as one man, to step forward as volunteers in the service of the State and Confederate States, to drive back from Southern soil the Northern Black Republican rascal armies to their own inhospitable regions.  
WM. H. CARROLL.

**Confiscation of Southern Property.**

As the Southern Press are publishing as fact, and Southern agents are repeating as fact, a statement wholly untrue,—that all Southern property, debts, &c., in the Free States have been confiscated for the benefit of the United States Treasury,—we publish the law below, as approved Aug. 6, 1861, and marked "Public No. 55." Of course the statement published at the South in regard to this law, are wilful or ignorant perversions of the truth:

AN ACT to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes:

Be it enacted, &c., That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have de-

clared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agents, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting, or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of, the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated, and condemned.

Sec. 2. That such prizes and capture shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. That the Attorney General, or any District Attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States; or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such informer and the United States in equal parties.

Sec. 4. That whenever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State, shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person to take up arms against the United States, or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship encampments, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then and in every such case, the person to whom such labor is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, or law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whenever thereafter the person claimed such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been employed in hostile service against the Government of the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act.

**Coffee! Coffee!! Coffee!!!**

MESSES. EDITORS:—In these days of blockades, when coffee is scarce, prices high, and in many places none to be had at any price, many substitutes are tried.

I am glad to have in my power to recommend a substitute which is so nearly like the genuine article as to satisfy the most delicate taste and deceive the oldest coffee drinkers. It is as follows:

Take the common Red Garden Beet, pulled fresh from the ground, wash clean, cut into small squares the size of a coffee grain or a little larger, toast till thoroughly parched, but not burned, transfer to the mill and grind. The mill should be clean. Put from one pint to one and a half, to a gallon of water, and settle with an egg as in common coffee, make and bring to the table hot—with nice, fresh cream (not milk) and sugar. I will defy you or anybody else to tell the difference between it and the best Java.

I drank this substitute at the hospitable mansion of Col. Wm. W. D. Weaver, of Greensboro', and who has adopted it from his recollection of the war of 1812, when his mother used it. I would say in connection that much depends on the skill of the coffee maker. Some people cannot make good coffee out of the best article. I have tried the above and know that it will satisfy the public if properly used.  
W. C. EASS.  
Greensboro', Ga., Aug. 28th, 1861.

**Edward Everett on the Liberty of Public Enemies to Publish What they Please.**

Edward Everett contributes to the New York Ledger of this week, a paper on "The Rights and Duties of War," from which we take the following passage:

There are presses, for the most part in the border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the Press, that these pernicious journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St. Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic presses than to elevate them to greater importance by prosecution, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon that freedom of public discussion which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. But it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means. We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbefitting our Christian civilization that resort to lynch law by which every expression of opinion adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the seceding States, we ought to remember that, in tolerating a traitorous press among ourselves, we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposite party.

It is in fact an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the press, to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from general disintegration and political chaos. The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity toward the editor of a journal in that island; and the liberty of the press was declared to be in danger. The Duke of Wellington said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the press in London, but a free press in the island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty of the press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort Makenzie, in which the officers of the garrison should be daily advised to desert and the men be constantly exhorted to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the Government and all engaged in its defence. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls amidst the excitable population of a large city?

**The Great Federal Loan.**

The National Intelligencer of a late date remarks:

It is difficult to exaggerate the financial significance or political importance of this great negotiation, which, when regard is had to its magnitude, and to the circumstances under which it has been conducted, is without example in the history of nations, and the successful conclusion of which reflects the greatest honor on the present enlightened Secretary of the Treasury. For it is not too much to say that the country is primarily indebted for this result to the confidence so justly inspired by the integrity and ability with which Mr. Chase presides over the administration of the national finances.

It will be readily inferred that in effecting the details of the negotiation he was greatly aided by the co-operation of the distinguished financiers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston whom he met in conference on the subject; and we understand that he acknowledges his special obligations to Mr. Stevens and Mr. Vail, respectively the able President and Cashier of the Bank of Commerce in New York.

The political value of the confidence thus manifested by the capitalists of the country in the stability of the National Government, and in the continued prosperity of the country, are too apparent to need demonstration or enforcement. The people of the country, in common with the Administration, owe to this class of our fellow citizens a debt of gratitude for the promptitude and patriotism with which they have responded to the call of their Government, and by which they have shown to foreign nations not only the opulence of our resources, but the stable foundations of a public credit seen to be independent of any aid that may be given or withheld from abroad.

**WAR NEWS.**

**Latest by Telegraph.**

We give the following as the latest news we have, only adding, that the two great Armies on the Potomac, are on the eve of a great battle. A collision of arms is inevitable, and may be expected daily:

**From Washington.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Times says the Court Marshal at Alexandria sentenced 30 soldiers to be shot for various offences.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—On a carefully extended observation on the Virginia side, a new and formidable battery was discovered commanding the Leeburg Ferry, seven miles from Chain Bridge. The falling of fire on the Confederate exposed the battery to view. At day break several Federal pickets advanced a mile into Virginia, the Confederates retreating before them, towards Arlington.

On Wednesday the Confederates fired from an eminence at Great Falls, at a body of 7,000 in Maryland, wounding four. They attempted to fire the river, but were repulsed by sharpshooters, who killed a number.

General McClellan succeeded with Lewis's balloon and remained up two hours.

The Times says Fremont's proclamation was on his own responsibility, and of first attack the Cabinet and President with utter and arrogant, but after discussion, it was unanimously decided that the proclamation was issued just at the right time, in the right manner, and by the right man.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Post says the Government Attorney at Baltimore is under suspicion of disloyalty, having taken steps to confiscate the property of Marylanders who were in the Confederate army. The Government has prohibited the wearing of Secession costumes in Baltimore.

**From Baltimore.**  
BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—A train of cars, with a detachment of cavalry, was thrown in under suspicion of disloyalty, three mortally wounded, and many seriously wounded. The engineer has been arrested.

**From New York.**  
ALBANY, Sept. 8.—G. S. Brown, of Key West, has been arrested.

New York, Sept. 8.—The Marshal instructs that no agents transfer no more stock owned by Southerners, nor pay dividends on Southern owned stock.

**From Philadelphia.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—The Harriet Lane is at the Navy Yard repelling.

**From Missouri.**  
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—General McClellan is reported to be at Mount Vernon recruiting actively for a bold movement northwards.

It is stated that General Price and Rains have captured Fort Smith, Kansas; and taken Montgomery and most of his command prisoners.

Another report says that Lane's Kansas brigade has been defeated by Gen. Rains who captured his entire command.

It is reported that Magellan, the pioneer at Georgetown, has been sentenced to be hanged.

**From Fort Monroe.**  
FORT MONROE, Sept. 8.—The steamer Runaway is here, having been relieved from her position off Charleston by the Federal.

The Great City is herecoming for a cruise.

**Kentucky News.**  
LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, P. M.—The commissioners referred to in former dispatch are to visit both the Confederate and Federal forces, now on the fall of Kentucky, and to see upon what authority and for what purpose they are sent on Kentucky.

**Fort Mason Threatened.**  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Four Federal war vessels anchored off Fort Mason at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening. Their object is undoubted.